IMPORTANCE OF THE ARMOR TESTS.

RELATIVE MERETS OF THE CREUSOT AND CAM-WHILL PLATES-THE HOUSE PASSING A BHAL FOR THE PURCHASE OF NICKEL

shington, Sept. 25 (Special).—Ordnance experts ighly pleased with the results attained by the recently made at Annapolis of three armor plates ign manufacture. The experim interesting, but also of great and decisive imice, for upon the report of the Board will depend
baracter of the plates to be used in armoring
ree great warships which are soon to be built
ours there has been the greatest divergence of
n as to the qualities of the Creusot and Cammell
The former is one called warst of steel worker lates. The former is one solid augot of steel, worked we to its proper size by the use of enormous and werful triphammers. The plate in its finished form not highly tempered. In fact, the desire is to give to the plate the quality of ductility. The Cammel plate has a facing of steel about one-third the thickness of the plate. This steel has a hard surface, is highly pered, and is of great resistance. The remaining thirds of the plate are of wrought iron, which, from ielding than steel. The iren and steel are welder ogether, thus forming one compact mass. The object tion of the two metals is also to give he plate the quality of ductility. In the recent tests trated, however, that the resistance of two plates was far from uniform. Every nmell plate not only penetrated it, bu made a clean aperture, and went en With the Creusot plate the effect was mu-The plate was cracked, and fissures radiated from the ade by the projectile, but in no in-did the shot succeed in penetrating through the plate. The Ordnance officers that the appearance of the two plates after the conclusion of the tests was decidedly in favor of the icl' plates, they justifying their opinion as to the superiority of the Creusot plate, how ng that in a battle, no matter how long it might be duration, no single plate would receive eight shots. Of course the effect of eight shots would result in cracking the plate so that it would fall off, thus leaving the skin of the ship exposed. Cammell plate, however, one shot would penetrate it, and with the heavy projectiles and powerful guns now used, the result would be extremely damaging to a ship, which of course would be rolled and tossed by the action of the waves.

The trial of the pickel plate was more than satis This test is the first public experiment that has ever been made, although the invention has been patented since 1876. L. Schneider & Co., of Creuso France, manufacture both the nickel and the Creusot The Bethlehem Iron Works some little time ade an arrangement with Schneider & Co. to use the process for making the Creusot plate. Skilled were brought here, and every effort has sen successfully made to turn out a product equal to that of the French manufacturers. It was found to do this because of the provisions emodied in all appropriation bills for matters of this ind, which require that all the material used shall oe produced in this country. It is understood that sthlehem Iron Works will endeavor to ma similar arrangement with Schneider & Co., should the cide to report in favor of the nickel plate. The tests have also been productive of good results determining the high character of the projectiles

ie nickel plate is made of steel, with an alloy of ol, and is considered as near perfection as anything of its character can be deemed perfect. In fact of its character can be deemed perfect. In fact officers think so highly of it that a resolution was may introduced in the Senate to give authority as Secretary of the Navy to expend \$1,000,000 for purchase of nickel armor plates. A similar resolupassed the House to-day. It is stated that there had no mine in the world which produces this l, and that is in Canada. The English Governis now negotiating for its purchase, so that it control the sale of the product. It is the desire as Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract the Canadian company before these negotiations closed. The armor would be used for the three which contracts are soon to be made. control the sale of the product. It is the desire the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract in the Canadian company before these negotiations closed. The armor would be used for the three to warships for which contracts are soon to be made, money necessary for the purchase of the plates been appropriated, but the appropriation billided a clause with it which prescribed that all of material used should be produced in this country, these vessels are designed to be of the most modern e, it is necessary that the nickel armor should be

A YEAR'S NAVAL DEVELOPMENT.

A PUBLICATION GIVING MANY FACTS ABOUT THE AMERICAN SERVICE AND THE

Washington, Sept. 25 (Special).—The ninth annual publication of the Naval Intelligence Office will be listributed this week. It is a valuable number, and corporates the information gathered by the year, which could be published without breaking confidences. The popularity of these publications is attested by the demand for the different eries since 1882, the editions having been exhausted. The present work is entitled "A Year's Naval Progress," and is a volume of more than 400 pages, interspersed with many maps, diagrams and illustrations, and much tabular information. The volume is continuous with the series, and, as the title implies, is a record of a naval development abroad, together with a vast deal relating to the American service. The notes proper relating to naval matters have a prominent place. Most of the information embraced in the first four chapters is a concise summary of foreign official documents and professional papers. The notes on ships and torpedo-boats have been compiled by Lieutenant Charles E. Fox, of the Navy, who is on duty in the Naval Intelligence Office. After reviewing the France, Germany, Spain, Austria, Chili, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Turkey and Mexico are set forth. The note is exhaustive, and in each country gives general dimensions and style of vessel, with information regarding arma-ment and machinery. Passed Assistant Engineer C. W. Rae has had the task of editing the notes on machinery. Full technical accounts of the engines and boilers of the later American vessels are furnished. Drawings and tables accompany the

The most interesting paper in some respects is the notes on ordnance and armor, prepared by Lieutenant W. H. H. Southerland, an authority on his subject. In the light of recent occurrences, the editor's matter on the performances of foreign guns and arms: will have added value. The details of both subjects are treated fully, and explained by numerous diagrams. Among Lieutenant Southerland's topics are projectiles, ammunition, hoist, rapid-fire guns, smokeless powder, high explosives, small arms and torpedoes. With the advent of electricity, a new department has grown up in the service, and has been of sufficient importance of late years to have a special place in these general information series. Though the last year has brought forth no radical changes in the practice of shiplighting, and the types of dynamos of the year before have been adhered to, good work has been produced, tend ing toward installing electric apparatus on American naval vessels. This completes the editorial portion

Lieutenant Charles C. Rogers, of the Navy, has prepared a long account of the naval manocuvres of last year. The bulk of the paper is taken up with the English and French movements; brief mention being accorded Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia. The paper is a compilation from unofficial sources. White, the English naval constructor, is specially mentioned in the introduction of Chief Intelligence Officer Davis, who calls attention to a paper read by the former before the Institute of Naval Architects, which paper is republished. Lieutenant G. W. Meritz ha paper is republished. Lieutenant G. W. Meritz has gathered a great deal of valuable information under the caption "Ministers of Marine, and Fersonnel of Several European Navies." The compliation comes after reorganizations and important changes abroad. A paper which will afford considerable useful comparison is that by Ensign J. B. Bernadon, on "Administration of the Mereliant Marine in Foreign Constricts." Lieutenant Southerland has a second Development of Rapid Fire Guns for paper on "The Development of Sapid Fire Guins for Kaval Use," and the customary teview of home resources for the production of war material is con-tributed by Ensign J. B. Bernadon. Engineer Rae writes of liquid fuel for to godo bosts. Licutemant F. F. Finicher demonstrates mathematically the manoguring distances of semmers. The work is closed with Ensign J. M. Ellicott's description of satemathle transfer.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF GRANT'S BODY. Washington, Sopt. 25 (Special).—Chairman O'Nelli, of Library Committee, has about given up all hopes of wing the joint resolution providing for the removal General Grant's body called up this session. He aid to-day that the objections made by the New-York numbers would no doubt prevent the consideration ution. "Unless I can call it up next Monday, under the suspension of the rules," said he, "it cannot possibly come up before next session." Mr. O'Reill does not feel kindly toward the New-York tatives for their successful efforts in keeping ation down. To-day he characterised it as

of Congressions Quinn, the resolution would have passed long ago. Mr. Quinn agrees with the vener-able father of the House in this assertion. When Mr. an was told what O'Neill had said he good naturedly, and then, putting on a serious face, re-marked: "No doubt it would. But it will not pass now. Let Mr. O'Nell call that resolution up on sus-pension day, and I'll carry the war into Africa, and beat him at his own game. It will require a two-thirds vote under suspension of the rules. I have enough tactics are pursued. On the other hand, he can it up by unanimous consent, for I am watching him too closely." When saked how many votes he could command, Mr. Quinn replied that he had fully two-thirds of the Democratic members pledged to him, in addition to the entire Republican delegation from New-York.

CHARGES AGAINST ITS POSTMASTER.

THE HOUSE DECIDING TO LOOK INTO MR. WHEAT'S METHODS-CONFERENCE REPORT

ON THE LAND GRANT BULL AGREED TO. Washington, Sept. 25.—The House to-day conside McRae, of Arkansas, and Mr. Holman, of Indians, expressed their preference for the bill as it originally passed the House. Mr. Wheeler, of Apbama, was opposed to the conference repo still further postpone the restoring to their rightful owners of the public lands now belonging to the people. Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, and Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, were in favor of the bill, believing that is was the best that could be passed. Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, said this bill was wise policy, and prevented from railroads.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, criticised the Lth Congress for a failure to forfeit the uncarned lands, and Mr. Herrmann, of Oregon, coincided with his views.

The conference report was adopted. Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, pres conference report on the bill for the establishment of the Rock Creek Park, in the District of Columbia The report was agreed to-year 123, nays 65.

Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, submitted, and the House agreed to, a conference report of the bill granting a pension to the widow of General Hartranft. The amount granted is \$100 a month.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, then brought up a resolu-tion, reciting that it is alleged that the postmaster of the House, J. L. Wheat, whose duty it is to let con-tracts for the carrying of the mails, let the contract to one Samuel Culbertson for \$5,000 a year, on the condition that Culbertson should pay to him (Wheat) \$150 a month out of the money received from the Government for his services; and that Wheat did receive that sum for five months; and directing the Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads to investigate these charges, and such other matters as pertain to Wheat's administration of the postoffice of the House of Representatives.

On the suggestion of Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, the Committee on Accounts was substituted as the investigating committee.

Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, said that his information was that this practice on the part of the postmaster had obtained during several Congresses. The postmaster had become satisfied that this money was no a proper and legitimate perquisite. He had therefore covered every dollar into the Treasury.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, offered an amendment extending the investigation into the practices of the postmaster in the XLIXth and Lth Congresses. The previous question was ordered-yeas, 108;

Mr. Hopkins's amendment was then adopted, and

the resolution as amended was agreed to. Mr. Payne, of New-York, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the Silcott defalcation, called up the bill defining the duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The accompanying report explains its provisions. The bill enables the Sergeant-at-Arms to make requisition directly upon the Treasury for the to make requisition directly upon the Treasury for the pay and mileage of members, and constitutes him in explicit terms a disbursing officer, limiting his compensation to his present salary. Under the present system members are required to give written receipts in advance of the actual payment of their salarios by the Treasury. The present bill anthorizes and requires payment to the Sergéant-at-Arms upon his requisition. It is only when the payment is actually made by this officer to the member that any receipt can be required. A bond in the sum of \$50,000 is required.

required.

The bill was passed.
On motion of Mr. Moffitt, of New-York, a bill was passed appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of new buildings and enlarging the military post at Plattsburg, N. Y.

AN INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY. GOVERNMENTS IN THE SOUTH APPOINTING COM-

> MISSIONERS-COLOMBIA AND THE RECENT CONFERENCE.

Washington, Sept. 25 .- The first subject of cor ference between the President and Secretary Blaine upon the return of the latter to Washington this week will be the nomination of three men to represent the

United States upon the Intercontinental Railway Commission, which is to meet in Washington early in ceived in the Western Division during 1888, and in be purpose of mitiating a survey trunk line of railroad to connect the systems of North and South America. Cable messages have been received from Brazil and Mexico regarding the appointment of commis-

sioners to represent those Governments, and the commissioners are now on their way to the United States. The President of Peru has appointed Lefert L. Buck and Manuel Elguera as the representatives of that Government. Venezuela has also appointed a commissioner. The Department of State has received a dispatch from Minister Abbott, at Bogota, saying that the President of Colombia has asked Congress to make the necessary appropriation and give the necesresults in this country, the programmes of England, sary authority for the appointment of a representative of Colombia upon the board. Mr. Abbott says: "I have just had an interview with the Foreign Minister, and was told that there can be no doubt of Colombia's course, and she surely will be represented at the Railway Convention in October."

Secretary Blaine has received from Minister Abbott, at Bogota, a translation of an extract from the mes-sage of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia to the National Congress, concerning the recent International American Conference at Washington. The Minister declares that the results of the conference will be to the everlasting glory and satisfaction of all who participated in the meeting. He discusses the plan of arbitration at length and makes some suggestions for its amendment in certain details. Minister recommends to the Congress of Colombia the adoption of the recommendations of the Conference in regard to a common silver coin, reciprocity treaties, custom house regulations, port charges, uniformity of weights and measures, sanitary regulations, and other matters, so far as is consistent with the fiscal resources of the Government, and he urges Congress to take immediate action with reference to an appropriation for the intercontinental railway, and the appointment of a member of the commission that is to meet in Washington in the coming October. In conclusion, the Minister expresses regret that the conference did not take under consideration the "Monroe doctrine," and deciares it to be the universal policy of American Nations. adoption of the recommendations of the Conference

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

LABOR BILLS TAKEN UP AND LAID ARIDE-DIS-

CUSSING THE LAND COURT BILL. Washington, Sopt. 25 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Plumb reported a Senate joint resolution authorizing the extension for one year of the time of payment for land on pre-emption or homestead claims whenever, by reason of failure of crops, the settler is unable to make payment within the time prescribed by law.

The resolution was passed. The calendar was then taken up, the first bill upon it being the House bill to prevent the product of convict labor from being furnished to or for the use of my department of the Government, and to prenpon public buildings or other public works.

Mr. Cockrell asked Mr. Blair if he would explain

Mr. Llair considered an explanation unnecessary.

The bill explained itself.

Mr. Cockrell asked whether it would apply to the products of the military prison at Leavenworth.

Mr. Binir could not say whether it would or not. He did not want to be subjected to examination as a student. But he wanted the hill to be passed, and

the American people wanted it passed

Mr. Harris said he would end the controversy.

The bill and the two bills following it on the calendar proposed to go into the general question of regulating the labor of the country. A question of that importance could not be considered under the five-minute rule, and he therefore objected to the consideration of these bills at this time.

Mr. Blair-Let them be passed over without preju-

Mr. Harris-if the Senator from New-Hampshire prefers it, I shall put it in that form. But I give him notice that these bills cannot, now or at any other time, be considered under the ave-minute rule. The bills were accordingly passed over, and the maxt bill on the calendar was taken up, being the House bill to amend "An act to prohibit the impertation

Mr. Gorman remarked that the Republican ma-jority had agreed upon an order of business for the remainder of the session, and that a place had been assigned the Labor bills, which would be considered when they were reached in that order. Therefore, he objected to the consideration of the bill.

The bill was laid aside without action. Several when bills on the colorion.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Senate bill to establish a United States land court and to provide for the settlement of private land claims, the pe question being the amendment offered by Mr. Wo providing that no confirmation shall be made or patent issued for a greater quantity of land than was given in

addressed the Senate in favor of ent and against the bill as it stood. The iple of the bill was defended by Mr. Ransom, reported it from the Committee on Private is, and the discussion was participated in sported it from the committee and the discussion was participated in by a stewart, Hearst, Morgan, Pasco and Reagan. For it was closed Mr. Ingalls presented, as a con of privilege, the conference report of the bill be establishment of Rock Creek Park in the Discussion of Mr. Gorman. articipated in by

THE "COMPLETED FILES" SYSTEM AGAIN. SHAMEFUL CONDITION OF THE WESTERN DIVIS-TON PHINS-MAJOR BATES'S CASE

Washington, Sept. 25 (Special) .- It may possibly interest General Raum and the Committee of the House which is investigating some of his doings, to know that ndent of The Tribure has in his possession the correspondent of The Tribuile has in in-incontrovertible proof that in several divisi thich have been certified to as being upon the hoasted completed files " have been kept there for mouths, it spite of frequent appeals for their adjudication, until the unhappy claimants have died. The files and gencral business of the Eastern Division are in great contusion, through the introduction of this worthless and corrupt innovation, while the other divisions have reaped the same unfortunate crop of results from its ption, the "Old War and Navy Divisi ticularly disorganized. The new chief of the latter division, however, Mr. Fieler, is the merest figurehead, being completely in the hands of Louis Reinburg, recently promoted, and of Nathaniel E. Robin son, the assistant chief, both of whom may be appro priately termed tools of the "ring." It may appear oct a little curious that so many employes Pension Office should have testified before the comnittee in favor of the "completed files," when it is universally condemned by all sensible and honest exminers; but the fact is that the recent brutal discharge of an employe was designed by Raum to close the mouths of other employes, and prevent their testi-fying-an effort upon his part which has proved eminently successful. General Raum has, mo ecently announced that there are some ten or more other clerks who have been giving information to the newspapers, and otherwise criticising his administration, whom he is going to have dismissed just as soon as he is "vindicated" by the report of the investi-gating committee, "because," adds this astute official, in that dignified language which is so eminently suited to his high place, "I have had them all spotted. is pleasant also to know that, in spite of the strict embargo laid upon his cierical force by the Commis-sioner, through the gentlemanly intervention of "spotters" and detectives, his employes are at the present writing furnishing The Tribune much valuable inn from within the sacred walls themselves.

Much has been said, both before the committee and in the newspapers, relative to the improved condition of the work and of the files under Mr. Raum's man agement, and here are a few samples of such improvenent: To show the shameful condition of the Western Division files, it may be stated that, noticing the unusual number of claims coming forward to their desks, which claims had remained unadjudicated, although the certificates of medical examination for increase had lain in the cases for over a year, examiners took a list of those coming to one small section alone during only two consecutive days of the currents year. There were twelve. Certificate No. 365,932, T. Martin, of Company E, 67th Indiana Volunteer Infantry; medical examina tion had October 5, 1887. Claim of Daniel W. Vanorman, private, Company C, 8th Iowa Volunteer nedical examination received in Western Di vision August 16, 1887; Certificate No. 282,037. John Sickafore, corporal, Company I, 152d Indiana Volunteer Infantry; medical examination received in Western Division November 26, 1887. (happy pensioner died December 22, 1889, be (This un ncrease was allowed him, and his widow has applied or accrued pension.) Certificate No. 245,202, Mo Underhill, private, Company C, 187th Illinois Volunteer Infantry; medical examination received in Western Di-vision June 25, 1877. In all these cases the corificates of the medical examination by the boards of surgeons have lain in the files for three years, although hought to have been adjudicated at once; because, except in rare cases, when minor additional testimony nation in increase claims is supposed to "complete" them and make them ready for adjudication. In four of the remaining cases the medical examinations were re-

In the remaining case, Certificate No. 209,455, of Erastus N. Bates, Major 80th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the medical certificate was received in May, 1886, more than four years ago. Under the Democratic regime, on the blackmailing complaint of "Major" Jackson Warner, the former Rebel Commissary of Libby prison, an effort was made by special examination to deprive of his pension this gal-lant and sorely disabled officer, who was imprisoned lant and sorely disabled officer, who was imprisoned in the Libby, and was, moreover, one of the fifty field officers, prisoners of war, placed by the Rebels under the fire of the Union fleet then bombarding Charleston, S. C. And yet eleven months elapsed between receipt of his medical certificate of examination and the date when the case was sent for special examination by General Black; while three years were allowed to elapse, one of them being under a Republican Administration, before this persecuted claimant's case was sent forward for adjudication under another recent claim filed by him, which drew it to the surface; otherwise it would still be slumbering undis, rhed in the files. This gentleman is a prominent Republican. Ilving in Riverside or Chicago, and was for a long while State Treasurer of Illinois. The condition of the files cannot be charged to Democratic mismanacement, for the good and sufficient reason that not only has the present Republican regime Jasted over a year, but these files are now under precisely the same management as they were before, during and since the rule of the Democratic Commissioner, John C. Black. But the galiant Major Bates and his claim were under the fatal ban of the "ring."

PREPAYMENT OF INTEREST ON BONDS. Washington, Sept. 25.—The prepayment of interest a Government bonds yesterday amounted to 81,447.265, of which \$107,800 was paid at Washington, \$1,253,398 at New-York, \$73,857 at Boston, and \$12,210 at Chicago. The total payments on this ac-\$12,210 at Chicago. The total payments on this account amount to \$9,280,797. It appears from the report given out at the Treasury Department each day, that nearly half the interest due on or before July 1, 1891, on 4 per cent bonds of 1907 and the currency 6s has been prepaid under the circular of September 6 and the public announcement of September 1b. Persons desiring to obtain prepayment on either of the above classes of bonds must present them to be stamped not later than Friday, October 10.

THEIR REGULAR BUSINESS.

"Why are the depot platforms crowded down in this country?" asked a passenger of a Memphis conductor on a southbound train that was speeding along through the Ozark region of lower Missouri.

"Oh, I don't know," responded the official, "but the people always furn out down here in good shape every time the train goes by."

At a little place a few miles north of the Arkansas line the curious passenger got off and addressed several of the natives.

"What brings all those people down to the station!" he asked.

"Tuin't nothin'," was the response. "Jest same as this ev'ry day. People ain't got nothin' fer do down byar 'cept haul in a little cotton an' watch the keers go by."

"But why do they all put on their best clothes and come down to the depot!"

"Nothin' ter do, I told you."

"But hew do they find the time to get away!"

"Prom what!" From The Buffalo Express.

"But how do they find the time to get away?"
"From what?"
"Why, their business, of course."
"Lawd, man, how many more times 'Il I tell yer that that ain't nothin' ter do down hyar."
The wain moved on through this medera Utopia, leaving the people standing on the platform with "nothin' ter do," but watch the disappearing cars and wait for the upbound passenger.

LOTTERIES AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

From The Philadelphia Press: New-Orleans dispatch.

The Anti-Lottery law, passed last week by Congress and signed by the President, has completely shut off lottery from the mail. The Louislama State Lottery Company saw the law coming some time ago, and, believing that there was no chance of defeating it before Congress, set to work at once to make their arrangements to carry on business. These regotiations have been under way for over a month, and the company now announce that they have perfected a plan that renders the law harmless to them. It is understood that they have made a contract with several of the express companies to handle their money, and have notified their agents and all those doing business with them to transmit all moneys by express. From The Philadelphia Press : New-Orleans disputch.

Furniture, carpets, everything for housekeny

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

J. R. VOORHISS VIGOROUS ORGANIZATION.

UM WELL RESULATED MACHINERY PUT IN

MOTION-THE COUNTY COMMUNICIES. The Voorhis Democracy, or as it is hereafter to be nown, the "Krew-York Democracy," made a fine show-ig at Webster Hall, in East Eleventh-st., last evening. It was the first meeting of the County Com-mittee of the organization which Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis has been getting together since last John R. Voorms has been getting together two was January, and every Assembly district except two was represented by a munerous and respectable-looking body of men. Commissioner Voorhis, Police Justice. Murray, Colonel Edward Gilon, Assemblymen John Martin and John Kerrigan, ex-Deputy Collector James D. McClelland, James J. Gilligan, Justice Murray's Heutenant in the XVIIth District; John Cavanagh, and abor. Police Captain John McCullagh was also con

It was 9 p. m. before the wheels of the mac began to move. Colonel Edward Gilon called the meeting to order in a brief speech, in which he explained that there was to be no child's play in the plained that there was to be no child's play in the new organization, but that its members were there for serious business. He said that he was instructed to name Police Justice Henry Murray for temporary chairman. The nomination was received with cheers and was adopted. Justice Murray was escorted to the platform and returned thanks for the honor of presiding over the first termination. neeting of the New-York Democracy County Commit tee. He said that up to last night, for a year or more, there had been but one Democratic organization in New-York City. The County Democracy had been a Democratic organization once, but it had fallen into the control of a few men who were not true Demo-erats. Mr. Murray predicted a great political future for the freshly organized faction, and took his place amid resounding cheers. D. N. Carvalho and Edward J. Newell were made temporary secretaries.

The credentials of the delegates from the various listricts were handed in and Secretary Carvalho called the list of each district, nearly all the members responding to their names. The XIIth and XXIst

Districts were the only ones not represented.

Colonel Gilon read the plan of organization adopted by the committee appointed at the Metropolitan Hotel eting of September 11, and it received the unanimous

assent of the County Committee. Here are extracts The name of this organization shall be "The Democratic

Organization of the City and County of New-York."

Its object shall be the establishment and maintenance o an organization of Democrats of this city who believe in a faithful adherence to and an earnest support of the prin-ciples of a pure and honest Democraty, who are in favor of serving, defending and advancing the essential principl or a free government as formulated by Thomas Jefferson, and as exemplified by clean politics, honest government and home rule—and who are opposed to combinations and coalitions with political parties or persons entertaining or professing to entertain adverse political views. There shall be a County Committee consisting of eventy phere selected from and by each of such Ass trict organizations, with an additional representative of one

The officers of the County Committee shall consist of four secretaries—to be known respectively as recording, corresponding, financial and reading secretary,—a treasurer and two sergeauts-at-arms, who shall be elected upon the organization of the committee and who shall perform ies generally assigned to such officers.

member for each 500 Democratic votes in excess of 0,000 east at the preceding Presidential election in an Assembly

In the absence of the chairman, the committee shall select from among the vice-chairmen present one of their number to perform his duties at that meeting.

Each member of the County Committe may be assessed sum not exceeding \$10 per year to defray the current ex

On motion of M. A. Quinlan, of the XXIVth Dis trict, a committee of one from each Assembly District was chosen to select permanent officers. They chairman, John Martin, and a vice-chairman from each Assembly District; recording secretary, Edward J Newell; reading secretary, D. N. Carvalho; correspond ing secretary, George Stetson; financial secretary William Ritzer; treasurer, John W. Rappenhagen sergeants at arms, John Tracy and Patrick Kennevon

Justice Murray appointed a committee to escor Assemblyman Martin to the chair, and he was greeted nendous applause as he mounted the platform. His inaugural address was short, but was delivered clearness and vigor. He said that this was called the day of the birth of the New-York Democracy. It could more properly be called the day of its maturity it was born when John R. Voorhis (great applause stood up in the Cooper Union at the last County Convention of the County Democracy and amid th sell the birthright which had come down to him from a long line of Democratic ancestry to his political (Cheers.) The new organization, Mr. Martin not for a year, but so long as there was Judas remaining in the ranks of the Democratic

party. (Long continued applause).

The Executive Committee, Committee on Resolu tions and Committee on Finance, each composed of one member from the Assembly Districts organized, were then announced, and the New-York Democracy was

put in regular working order.

The Executive Committee which is supposed to be made up of the district leaders of the movement is as follows: Ist, District, P. Coedy; IId, Edward Love; IIId, William Churchill; IVth, John J. McKenna; Vth, Warren C. Bennett; VIth, Charles P. Blake; Viith, Edward J. Newell; VIIIth, John W. Rappenhaggn; 1Xth, John R. Voorhis; Xth, Joseph Martin; Nith, H. G. F. Scott; Xlith, Not organized; XiIith, Richard Flannigan; XIVth, Charles P. Smith; XVth, P. F. Higgins; XVIth, William J. B. Hart; XVIIth, Henry Murray; XVIIIth, E. J. Cuminsky; XIXth, Peter Masterson; XXth, Lawrence J. Reilly; XXIst, Not organized; XXIId, William M. Levine; XXIIId, Daniel N. Carvalito; XXIVth, Michael A. Quinkan.

The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the County Committee of the State of th Viith, Edward J. Newell; Vilith, John W. Rappen

Resolved, That the County Committee organization of the City and County of New-York heartily indorse the nomination of Robert Earl, of Herkime County, for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. Resolved. That this committee sincerely approves of the setion of the Democratic State Committee at its recent meeting in this city, in giving expression to its desire that the Democrats of the City of New-York "should unite on a

general city ticket and upon all other nominations so as to present a united force against the common enemy at the coming election." Resolved, That, recognizing the wisdom and force of

the desire of the State Committee, this committee dove hereby express its willingness to confer with other Demo-eratic organizations of this city, and with the Special Committee of Five appointed by the State Committee, to the end that the Democracy of this city may unite upon a ticket for the approaching election to be composed of representative Democrats in every respect worthy of

representative Democrats in every respect worthy of public support.

It was resolved also that all certificates of nominations to be filled with the County Clock shall bear the title of the "New-York Democracy." The Executive Committee was charged with the duty of fixing the time for holding the primaries and fixing the dates for holding the county and other conventions.

Police Commissioner Voorhis and his associates claim that their new organization is stronger and better equipped than was that of Henry D. Purroy, which was obsunized two years ago, carrying off anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 of the voting strength of the County Democracy over to Tanmany Hall. Mr. Voorhis asserts, however, that his new party will always act independently and will not become a part of any other of gain 124 Co... of any other organization

LABOR CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD. THE SOCIALISTS AND NATIONALISTS JOIN IN

> NOMINATING A CITY, COUNTY AND JUDICIARY TICKET

Labor politics became active last night at the meet

ings of the Socialist Labor party, the Nationalists and the Commonwealth party. The meeting of the Socialist Labor party, in Clarendon Hall, was a large one, forty-eight labor unions and fourteen Assembly Dis-tricts being represented. Alexander Jonas presided and Ernest Bohm acted as secretary. Almost as soon and Ernest Bohm acted as secretary. Almost as soon as the meeting was called to order a resolution was passed not to co-operate with the Commonwealth party. It was reported that the delegates of the Nationalist clubs in this city were outside and wished to join hands with the Socialists. A resolution was then passed to admit them, and when they marched in they were greeted with cheers. After reports had been received from district organizations. Hugo Vogt, chairman of the nominating constitutes pooks, attacking Dr. McGivnn and the promittee pooks, attacking Dr. McGivnn and the promittee nitiee, spoke, attacking Dr. McGlynn and the promi nent labor leaders, including T. V. Powderly and Samuel Gompers. He also said that when the Socialists came to nominate candidates for the five judicia positions they found themselves in a dilemma as here was not a single lawyer in the whole organization. at first it was thought best to indorse the candidates of

Crowds of Furniture Rayers are taking saventage of bargains effered this Bruner & Moore Ca. Wass Milant

erau, of Brooklyn.
For Hayer of New-York Otty-August Delaber, seem

Controller-August Waldinger, secretary of the For

ooke and was followed by August Delabar, the indidate for Mayor, who said: I am not proud of this nomination, but of its source.

Many people may look upon it as a farce, but the time
will come when the whole country will be surprised at

will come when the whoic country will be our strength. We are in the fight to stay. It was resolved to issue challenges to the of other parties to joint debates and to invite Chauncey
M. Depew to take part in them.

The Commonwealth party met in Room No. 24, in
Cooper Union, and appointed a campaign committee
consisting of James Hurley, Thomas Loyle, Titus Merritt, Timothy Putnam Quinn and Miss Chevailler. It
was resolved to nominate a straight ticket as soon as
possible.

THE GUNBOATS COULD NOT CATCH HER

LOUISIANA MEGRO TELLS ABOUT A CHASE AFTER A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

The following story is told by a man who spent a winter in New-Orleans a few years ago. He was driving down the road which ran along the leves on the New-Orleans side of the Mississippi River. old negro was digging a drainage ditch by the road ilde and as the driver approached he saw the patient plodder stoop down and pick up a round, mud-c

"What have you found?" he asked, reining up his

The negro leaned against the side of the ditch and cratched his white head with one clayer hand while ie looked gravely at the other in which lay the new-

found treasure. "Es a cannun ball," he said with a chuckle, turning tover and picking at the rust-scales with his fingers.

'Moe' leklaye es a bom'. Es a bom', suah," and he buckled deliciously. The driver got down to look at the rust-eaten shell,

which had lain buried for years. "It's a bombshell," he said.
"Et meks me tink o' one o' dese yeah brocade

runnels," the negro said, looking down at the shell with a fine smile on his wrinkled old face.

"I reccolec' e chase! Et was e chase, ef you min me. Ef she didn' jess show 'er heels. I ain' lekely His listener waited until the dark eyes wandered

up the river and rested on the bend there, with amy far-away look in them. "Et was e chase an' no wun ain' goin' t' cotch 'er ef she ain' got ento a trep. She kem down lek a ket, sof en' purrin'. Th' Yankee flag flyin' lek e

gel's ribyun. She ain' hurry, fo' no man-jess et easy en' pass th' Yankee gunboats. My, ain' she sessy when she pass 'em! She run up 'er own flag en she jess go. Ain' nothin' ken cotch 'er. Ain' he sessy. She jess keck up er heels en' fly. Th Yankee gunboats come afteh er, but they cavn' kotch 'er. She jess laff et em. En she so little, she goin' git ento one gunboat of you try.
"How she run! She was a chewin', chowin'

"How she run! She was a chewin', chowin', chowin', when she pass head en' th' gun-boats ain' get neah 'er. Ef et wasn't e race! She jess chowin', all the time, she so sessy. En' th' gunboats, ef they ain' mad. They mek a noise! Et was jess boom, boom! fr'm th' cannun en' chow, chow!

"She jess fly when she go pus' heah, en' she was e boat, ef you min'. 'Roun' English Ben' down below, come two big gunboats—brack en' fightin' mad. Th' guns on 'em begin t' growl lek dorgs en' ef they ain' howl soon.

"Good, ain' th' brocade runner sessy! She ain' pull down 'er fieg. She es cotch en a trep. She jess chowin' en' chowin' all th' time. She turn 'er nose ento th' bonk en' when she het et they all scuttel fo' th' swan'. Yo' gunboats es roatin' lek buils, but they cay'n' tek 'er. She go up en' th' avah. She jess blow up lek thundeh. Cay'n' tek 'er. Es nothin' lef' t' tek. En' th' ol' man so teckled 'e almos' die. Cay'n' tek 'er. My, ain' she sessy!"

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

plete failure. "The United Service Gazette," reerring to the views of several commanders, says of any that we have yet had, as the two fleets sa nothing of one another during the war. Sir Georg Tryon considered that he had an impossible task t perform and so contented himself with seeing that the enemy did not take him in the rear and get up the channel. . . . As it turns out, while the steam tactics and feet manocuvring have been most useful to the officers and men, and the steaming has pointed out the weak points in our ships, the war game has been a decided flasco and we can only wish the Intelligence Department better luck next time. And yet it is calculated that more than \$1,000,000 was wasted on this flasco."

A new system of torpedo defence has been devised by M. Salmaic, of the French Engineers. It is a series of nets made of steel cable wire one-fifth of an inch in diameter, and not only has it a high degree of resistance, but it possesses great flexibility. The whole apparatus for a large battle-ship will weigh about forty tons. The nets are so arranged that they can be run out and extended by means of compressed can be run out and extended by means of compressed air in about twenty seconds. They are affixed to booms, which work through small ports cut into the sides of the ship, and when stowed inboard they lie in watertight casings which are fitted to the deck about three and a half feet above the water-line. They are under the absolute control of one man, and when down a twenty-knot ship can easily maintain a speed of ten knots or more an hour.

Much is expected of the new French cruisers Charnec. Bruix, Chanzy and Latouche-Treville. They are expected to make a seventeen-knot speed with about 6,000 horse-power under natural draft, and nineteen knots under forced draft and 8,200 horse-power. The coal supply at normal displacement is 394 tons, giving a radius of action, at ten knots speed, of 4,000 knots, or just about the same as the capacity of the cruiser Ealtimore of the United States Navy. The estimated cost of the first two named, inclusive of hull and machinery, which are being built by the French Government at Rochefort, is \$1,778,000. The contract price for the other two, being constructed by private firms, is, including machinery, \$1,636,000.

The Trehouart, Bouvines, Jemmapes and Valmy are the names of four others of the new cruisers. The first named is being built by the Government at an estimated cost of \$2,780,000, and the others are being constructed at private contract. As regards the hull the four vessels are identical, and each will have a the four vessels are identical, and each will have a displacement of 7,000 tons. The Trehonart will be supplied with the Belleville tubulous boilers, and the others will be furnished with multitubular boilers with the return flame system. The expected speed of each of these vessels, at natural draft, is sixtoen knots, with the engines making 100 revolutions a minute. The water line is to be armor-clad from one end to the other. Their hulls are to be of the Martin-Slemens steel, and the stem and stem are to be of cast steel. Each will be armed with two thirteen-inch guns, four four-inch quick firing guns, four guns of forty-seven millimetres (a little less than two lackes in diameter), ten Hotchkiss guns of thirty-seven millimetres and two torpedo throwers.

One of a class of torpedo catches building for the Italian Navy is the Partenope. She will have a length of 246 feet, a breadth of beam of twenty-four and onehalf feet and a displacement of only 826 tons when fully equipped. Hence she will have a draught so light that it is expected she will sake a draught so light that it is expected she will skim over the surface of the water at a tromendous rate of speed. The hull of the boat was built at Casteflamare. The trials that have been given to her up to the present have met with excellent results.

The Emperor Nicholas I, which was begun by the Russian Government more than three years ago, and which is approaching readiness for the steam trials, is an armored cruiser of the largest type. She has a length of 346 feet and a displacement of 8,310 tons. She is a twin screw vessel, and her engines are of the triple expansion type and arranged like those on the armored ship Maine of the United States Navy. The cost of the hull was \$2,197,792, and her machinery has cost \$1,030,000 additional.

The armored battle ship Sinope, which is similar to the Tchesme and Catharine II, also of the Russia Navy, has a displacement of 10,150 tons. She is only 839 1-2 feet long, but she has a breadth of beam of 69 feet. She has one of the most complete and novel compartment systems that was ever arranged, the doors in the water-tight bulkheads being above the floors, and reached by short ladders. Thus, if a compartment is flooded, time is given to close the door before the water can get into the adjoining compartment. In her speed trial recently she made a record of seventeen knots.

The Russian Government recently laid the keel for a new 11,000-ton battleship to be named the Huric. She is to be 426 feet long and 67 feet beam. The side armor is to be ten inches thick and her estimated speed is eighteen knots. The keel of a new armored turret ship, the Navarine, was laid about the same time as the Rurie. The dimensions are 360 feet long, by 68 fees beam, with a displacement of about 10,000 tons. Her estimated speed is seventeen knots.

Johann Hoff' Malt Extract.

WEAK AND DEBILITATED Becars of Imitations. The genuine has the sig 6 Barclay Street, New-York.

TARIFF AT TRUMANSBURG

DISCUSSED BY VAN BUREN DENSLOW AND THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

THE AUDIENCE LESSENED BY COLD WEATHER -FARMERS WILL APPEARED TO SYMPATHIZE

WITH PROTECTIONIST PRINCIPLES. 1ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBURE.

burg, N. Y., Sept. 25.-This was the last of three-days' exhibit of the Union Fair held at this place. The cold weather doubtless accounts in part for the small attendance, as the exhibit of stock, poultry, farming utensils, products of the farm, etc. unusually fine and extensive, and the management had arranged for an interesting series of attractions to interest the patrons. The tariff debate at the grounds this afternoon did not attract a large audience, but who were present paid the closest attention. It had nced that Congressman Charles H. Gros renor, of Ohlo, and Thomas G. Shearman, of Brooklyn, were to be the opposing speakers. The mi ent, however, received word yesterday that Mr Grosvenor, owing to his duties at Washington, would be unable to be present and that Van Buren Denslow, of New-York, would be substituted. The debate was to have occurred at 1 p. m., but owing to the late arrival of Mr. Denslow it did not begin until nearly 2 o'clock. Each speaker was allowed half an hour in which to present his views, and an additional ten ninutes in which to clinch his argument.

Mr. Shearman, as the representative of tariff reform was the first speaker. He took the ground of all free raders that the tariff is a tax and that mistaken tariff legislation is accountable for low prices and hard times. He said: "Tais protective tariff doesn't put \$1 into the pockets of the laboring men of this country, rather into the pockets of their employers." He apcaled to the sympathies of the farmers' wives by stating that nearly all of their wearing apparel was nhanced in cost by the tariff.

Mr. Denslow emphatically denied that the depressor condition of the farming industry was due to excessive tariff taxation. He said in substance:

"I believe in protection for protection's sake. protective tariff cheapens the cost of every protected article and secures employment for labor at remunerative wages. Where the tariff benefits the farmer is by creasing the number of laborers in shops and factories, thus furnishing a home market for his products. According to the law of supply and demand, the larger the crops the less the price they will bring; therefore it naturally follows that an increase of the non-farming class of laborers will increase the consumption and de crease the production, thus furnishing a greater market for farm products and consequently better prices. There is where you farmers of Tompkins County are benefited by protection. To farmers' wives I would say, when my friend of the Reform Club, Mr. Shearman, tells you that the cost of your clothing is increased by the tariff, he is mistaken. Feminine wearing apparel can be pur-chased cheaper now than ever before. There is no tax where there is no increase in price, and this law is applicable to everything manufactured in the United States or imported from Europe or other foreign countries."

In his closing remarks Mr. Sherman said: "I was fir wenty-five years a Protectionist, but since that time have been an absolute Free Trader, standing squarely on the Democratic platform, and if free trade were to ob-tain to-day it would be better for the manufacturing industries of the country. Tariff has nothing to do wit prosperity. Capitalists would prosper more under free trade than protection. This whole tariff system is at

iride than protection. This whole tarin system is argument, by injustic. In reply Mr. Denslow controverted this argument, by showing the condition of the country under Democratic misrule and low tariff, up to 1860. He said: "Up to 1860 America was the battleground for all the traders of the world. Since that time it has been the opposite. The channel of trade has been diverted from Europe to the United States, and the prosperity of this country to day is a living monument of the benedicent remits of protections to American Instances. It was evident that the majority of the audience in attendance at the debate was of Mr. Denslow's way of thinking, for he was frequently interrupted by applause, while Mr. Sherman's speech created little enthusiasm.

AT THE ORANGE COUNTY FAIR,

DEBATE BY EX-CONGRESSMAN CURRY AND IUDGE YEAMAN.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Sept. 25.-Five thousand persons heard the tariff debate this afternoon between ex-Congressman W. W. Curry, of Indiana, and Judge E. L. Yeaman, of New-York, at the semi-centennia tota of the Grange County Agric Fifteen thousand persons were on the grounds. General Sherman was a visitor at the fair, and spoke briefly before the debate began. Each speaker was limited to forty-five minutes for the opening, and ten minutes for the concluding argument. opened with the proposition that a portion of the ex-penditure of the Government must be met by revenues raised from duty on imports all parties agree. In-ternal revenue taxes were criticised as unusual, in-quisitorial and contrary to the settled policy of the Government and as essentially a war tax. A tarif for protection was defined as duties laid so as to discriminate in favor of home products and to protect home labor and capital, and a tariff for revenue as duties levied without regard to the result. amples were cited where protection was needed to levelop the country's great and natural resources, its mines, forests, etc., to diversify its industries, and to make it independent in peace and war. Protection belped the farmer by increasing the number of his consumers and lessening the competition in agriculture.
A great statesman should at the social Utopia, which was when all things consumed by Americans should be produced by them and foreign trade eliminated The speaker dwelt on the disadvantage and waste of transporting agricultural products long distances for foreign consumption and the corresponding advantage of the home market, all of which fell to the farmer.

Judge Yeaman criticised Mr. Curry's proposition to reduce the internal revenue taxes. They were, he said, levied on luxuries which the consumers could afford to pay for. He denounced the policy of taking a tax off luxuries and placing it on "the poor man's coat, a woman's ribbon and baby's blanket, farmers' tinware," etc. He satirized Mr. Curry's declaration that it would be sufficient to cut off foreign trade, say ng: "New York City is the market of Orange County lng: "New York City is the market of crange countries." How long under such a system before the streets of New-York would be covered with grass and its palaces become the homes of bats and owis!" He characterized the McKinley bill as a contrivance to enable some men to compel others to support them.

W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE IN RHODE ISLAND. Providence, Sept. 25 (Special).—This was the fourth and chief day of the Rhode Island State Fair at Narragansett Park. The day was perfect as to the weather, and the attendance is estimated at 30,000. Governor Davis and his staff, ex-Governor Ladd, Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Dr. E. B. Andrews, president of Brown Univerversity, were in attendance. Governor Davis made a short speech, and introduced Mr. Breckinridge, who made the principal address of the day. He deals largely in generalities, but favored organization among farmers. Concluding, he suid: "Remember that partisanship and prejudice go hand in hand, while peace and plenty are found only among the true and loyal hearts of a patriotic people." President Andrews spoke on the coming agriculture, in a scholarly and entertaining manner. The show in all particulars is the largest ever known in New-England.
There were more than 8,000 different entries, and is
no department was there any weakness shown.
The attendance yesterday amounted to 25,000 and
to-morrow is expected to bring as many people, so
that the financial success of the great exhibition is

MAJOR PANGBORN IN JEFFERSON COUNTY. MAJOR PANGBORN IN JEFFERON COURT.
Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 25.—On account of the fails are of Congressman McAdoo to put in an appearance, there was no tariff debate at the Jefferson County Failsto-day. Major Z. K. Pangborn, of Jersey City, the tariff advocate, was present and made a few remarks. Colonel A. D. Shaw presided and introduced Major Pangborn, who spoke for about an hour to an audience of 1,500, mostly farmers. A motion was made that W. A. Basech of Syraense, he sent for to talk for tariff W. A. Beach, of Syracuse, be sent for to talk for tariff reform, and that Colonel A. D. Shaw, of this city, dis cuss the other side with him at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The motion was carried almost unaulmously, and both the above speakers have agreed to appear to-morrow.

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